IMPORTANT	STA	TISTIC	C8.	No
THE AGRICULTURE OF	THE I	INITED S	TATES.	So Ge Al
Extracts from the Re				Lo Te Ke On
Agricultural Produce				Inc Illi Mi
TABULAR ESTIMATE OF	Present es		3.	Ar Mi
Population	mated po	- No. bush-	No. bush.	Fle
State or Territory. in 1846. Maine 501,973	pulation.			W
New Hampshire, 284,574	288,170	785,484 534,782	273,554 111,643	Di
Massachusetts 737,699	796,815	190,726	134,655	Du
Rhode Island 108,830	113,483	3,376	51,959	
Counecticut 309,978	314,902	94,622	26,495	
Vermont	295,862	620,695	46,250	
New Jersey, 373,306	2,643,095 394,298	12,479,499	1,802,982	213
Pennsylvania 1.724.035	1 874,353	12,215,230	9,733	gre
Delaware 78,085	78,417	333,197	4,508	die
Maryland, 470,019	479,197	3,391,535	3,246	ted
Virginit	1,251,153	9,004,359	89,317	col
North Carolina, 753,419 South Carolina 591,398	759,591 800,182	2,237,661	3,808	the
Georgia 691,392	841,580	1,326,974	3.686	mi
Alabama 590,756	709,236	906,909	12,346 7,942	the
Mississippi 375,651	511,263	429,384	1,894	
Louisiana 352,411	407,723		1178750	To
Tennessee 829,210	882 176	£ 917 954	4 567	LO

17,069,453 19,183,583 100,310,856 3,220,721 145,929,966 24,280,271 7,959,410 494,618,306

161,0073(185,731,554 105,756,133 15,419,807

151,458 2,222 102,457 10, 382,642 200 382,643 200 381,222 1,223 3,075,446 5,554 6,934,616 10,00 6,934,617 13,00 7,124 938,457 37,317 18,062 677 18,062 677 197,173,560 2,601 1,507,155 1,838 1,537,57 17 17,173,50 2,601 1,507,155 1,838 1,537,155 1,838 1,537,155 1,838 1,537,155 1,838 1,537,155 1,838 1,137,156 31 2,1111 34

17,069,458 19,558,196 95,607,000 172,247,000 26,450,000 9,071,000 421,953,000

| 172,317,800 | 172,317,800 | 172,317,800 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 | 172,301,000 |

The results of an extended examination into a reat variety of sources of information are imbelied in the tabular estimate of crops now presented. The elements from which the data are ompounded, are the same as those mentioned in the report of the Commissioner of Patents, substituted to Congress, February 1, 1843. Among terms are:

mitted to Congress, residuary 1, 1040. Among these are—

1 The average annual increase of population.—
To this increase additions have been made in the case of States or Territories, where there is reason to suppose the amount of immigration has exceeded that of former years, as in Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Michigan; while from some others, which have sent out a larger portion of their population than usual, a deduction has been thought necessary.

der the name of Farmers Clubs, are doing much to disseminate useful information. They are an advance on the agricultural societies, as they allow a more full examination of the subjects proposed, and elicit much valuable information. The aumber of them, as well as of agricultural papers and books, is greatly increasing. Nearly every state in the Union has now its agricultural monthly or weekly paper, and in some of the States there are as many as three or four. Volumes of great merit on the subjects of agricultural industry, also, have been published during the past year; and the results of the expension of the

survey of the Commonwealth. Much benefit is anticipated from the valuable information he will be able to lay before the public, gathered from his personal inspection of the modes of tillage and improvements in Great Britain and the various countries of the continent.

In compiling the present statistics of the crope, some advantages have been enjoyed for a nearer appreach to accuracy, with respect to particular crops, than was the case in the former reports.—Together with a minute and extended examination of the agricultural papers and other sources of information, the aid of the members of Coogress has usually been afforded to assist in estimating the crops in their particular districts. These opinions, compared with the intelligence otherwise obtained, furnish means for a more particular estimate than might be oracticable without them. In the former year, (1842,) it will be recollected that, owing to the protected session of Congress, reaching to September, the members of the National Legislature were absent from their homes during the season of the harvest and the gathering of the products, so that they could hardly be expected to have as full and accurate knowledge on these subjects as if they had seen the growing crops, and heard the daily reports of their progress and success. The ample information now furnished from this source, for which both the Commissioner of Patents and the public in general are se highly indebted, is derived from those who are able to speak more decisively respecting the amount of products and causes of variations which have been observed the past year; for they who have imparted this knowledge are generally fresh from the midst of the farming and planting communities.

Electro Magnerism.—In the paper marked I, will be found a description of the electro-megaetic telegraph, illustrated by plates in language so familiar as to enable any person to understand one of the great improvements of the age—one that is destined to exercise a greatand it is believed happy effect, in the transmi

as suppose the amount of immigration has exceed to Miseouri, and Michingan, while from a would be missed. Miseouri, and Michingan, while from a work of the missed of monstaction, may be made the missed of monstaction may be means of communication, and the means of communication of products in manufacture, of which and the means of communication, and the means of communication, and the means of communication of serious the means of communication and the communication of the communication

Nor is the fact less astonishing, that the ground itself is a good conductor, and supplies the place of another wire, which is necessary in ordinary cases before any effect is produced.

The advantages of this mode of communication nust be obvious, both in war and peace. The sast and the west, the north and the south, can enjoy the earliest intelligence of the markets, and thus be prepared against speculators. Criminals will be deterred from the commission of crimes, under a hope of escape upon the "iron horse;" for the mandate of justice, outrnaning their flight, will greet their arrival at the first stopping place. The numerous inquiries respecting the telegraph have led me to notice it with this particularity.

I may further add, that the plates illustrating the electro-magnetic telegraph exhibit another imporsat invention—that of preparing maps and plates by the process called cerography. This is a new art. It is now more than nine years since a gentleman of New York city conceived the idea of this new mode of engraving, which combines, in a good degree, the peculiar advantages of the old methods, viz: the facility of lithography in preparing the plate for the press, the clear, fine, flowing lines of copperplate engraving, and the durability under the press and rapidity in printing of wood engraving. The value of cerography in furnishing the community with cheap maps may be inferred from the fact that the eight quarto maps turnished gratuitously to the 17,000 subscribers of the New York Observer, published by the inventor, if charged at the rates usually allowed for maps of the same size in England and the United States, would have cost \$125,000.

Intimately connected with this branch of science, employed in effecting the results obtained by the telegraph, are the medicinal applications by the magnetic battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electro-magnetic fluid—which alse gilds the steady and the server of the same wonderful agent—the electro-magnetic fluid

MR. GROUSSBT'S ADDRESS.

Affair between Mr. Grousset and Mr. Emeric. TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

Numerous statements, all more or less erroneous, having appared in the newspapers relative to my renomire with Mr. Joseph Emeric about noon on the 20th of December last, at the corner of Broadway and Wall street, I believe it my duty to give an explicit exposé of all the circumstances connected with that unfortunate event, in order that the public may be qualified to appreciate justify the conduct of Mr. Emeric and mine.

About two years ago I had some business transactions with Mr. Emeric, some of which, dated from a ported anterfor to sur connection, and in which I tuesdal as yea sificate to be noted to him. These I will not account to the surface of the connected with the event which I med all any afforts to be noted to him. These I will not account to the surface of the connected with the event which I me had with M. M.—Mr. Emeric wing in duration in matter to an honorable arrangement; but, finding Mr. Emeric inspracticable, I reneunced all connection with a men who had neither the magnatimity to make reparation for an insulf, nor the courage to sustain it. From that moment we coased to meet; this was in May, 1844.

Some days afterwards, proposing to go to Europe, I set out for Roceton, there to embark an board the stemen of Sortins and mo. Considerable sum—thus proving that if our preceding relations had inspired me with a connection which a considerable sum—thus proving that if our preceding relations had inspired me with a contempt for him, they had engendered neither harred nor malloc. On going on board the stemer at Boston, het hought proper, is spite of the service I had rendered him, to quit the cabin which he had taken conjointly with me, thus putting an end to our familiarity during the voyage. At Liverpool I to our familiarity during the voyage. At Liverpool I to our familiarity during the voyage. At Liverpool is our familiarity during the voyage. At Liverpool is our familiarity during the voyage. At Liverpool is our familiarity during the province of the province of the service of the province of

witnesses were oot satisfied, and who expressly with my instructions insisted upon a writen and deliberate as pology, without which Mr. Emeric was bound to take his ground. But as he was not even in a fit condition to elescend from the carriage, as is attested by certificates de livered to ma siterwards, his witnesses persisted for three hours in the most preasing solicitations, that my friends at last consented to soften the terms of the avology. A witnesses.

Believing that I was at last dissencembered of this riductions affair—only two days after, I learned from two nervous, credible and worthy of condience, that Mr. Emeric had boasted of having made me offer an apology on the ground. His set out for Marseilles, whither my affairs called me also some few days after, and there I learned with certainty that he had, reversing our escaphishistic minerial control of the condition of the condition

The New Municipal Police

MR BENNETT:-Noticing in your paper lately some severe strictures in relation to the new police, and believing, Sir, that the facts have been misrepresented by interested parties, I take the liberty of correcting a few of the charges against the M. P.'s. To begin then with the charge that all the property taken from thieves by the new police is not forthcoming when called for—the owners of such property should be advised that all such property can be found at the Station House of the new police, under the Alms House, in the Park, the M. P.'s taking care never to trust said property in the neighborhood of the Tombs, for there the owners would have but a sorry chance of ever seeing it again, it being there, generally, in as bad hands as if the regues were permitted to keep it. All the property which has so far been recovered from thieves, by the new police, as I said before, can be found at the Station House, under the Alms House, in the Park. Again, as to the imbecility of the Municipal Police, I will say they have to encounter all kinds of annoyances from the old officers, and even the Justices on the Bench, who seem to be opposed to the new system. I will iestance a fact, which will not only prove the truth of what I have just stated, but will also show the manner in which these officials connive at and assist in derauding the public. Whenever one of the new police makes an arrest, and takes the offender to the Tombs, the committing magistrate rings a bell, when out jumps from one of the private rooms of the Tombs a loading officer, who leads the prisoner below, for which he gets fifty cents, which he is not entitled to, because the officer who arrests the person should perform the duty without pay. Another fact, and I will finish. The sew police are required, by the ordinance, to arrest all persons found gambling for money; and, accordingly, one of the M. P.'s discovered a party in the act, and after arresting the whole of the gamblers, and bringing them, implements, stakes, and all, to the police, the sitting magistrate dismissed the whole party, and told the M. P. t tures in relation to the new police, and believing, Sir, that the facts have been misrepresented by in-

Common Pleas.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Jan 6.— The People, &c. vs. James G. Utters — This action was brought to recover compensation for necessaries required by the wife of a person of the name of Stanzenbanch, for whose maintenance defaudant had become security for the husband.

It appeared in evidence, that Stanzenbach occupied a store situate in the Sth avenue: that sometime in July, 1943, she was taken to the police office at the express command of her husband, on a charge of being insune; it heing satisfactorily proved that this was not the case, she was subsequently released. A charge was then preferred against him for an assault and battery, alleged to have been committed by Stanzenbach upon the person of his wife, about three months previous to the transactions above alluded to. This having been proved, a nominal fine was imposed upon him, and he was bound in recognizances to keep the peace for six months. Sometime after this, from continued ill treatment, the wife was obliged to seek protection under the roof of her father, and although overtures were by the wife offered for a reconciliation, and that for that purpose she called to see her child, when she was again turned out of doors. That previous to this latter affair he had entered into a bond for her support, for which, as before, said defendant is security.

For defence, it was put in that Stanzenbach's wife was subject to epileptic fits; that during the continuation of these fits, from the noise she created, and the cries she uttered, she would incline a person to believe that some person was maltreating her. In support of this testimony a physician was produced, who coroborated the former allegation, and also that both before and after these fits she was not right in her head. Farther that Stanzenback's wife hadleft his house voluntarily; that he had made several applications for her return, on account of her absence. And moreover, he made it a point to leave his doors epen, so that she might have access on any occasion. And, in conclusion, tha

Before Judge Ulchoeffer.

Lucy Cossens vs. Ann Proudfost.—This action was brought to recover compensation for services rendered as a servant. When the case was opened by the plaintiff, certain objections were effered by defendant's counsel to he deposition of an absent witness. The cause was adjourned over until to merrow.

John W. Woodward vs. Robert Shinn.—This action was brought by the former mate of the barque "iwanowwa," to recover compensation for an alleged malicious presecution. It appeared that while the barque was lying at the port of Bordeaux in Augustlast, the plaintiff lent to the orig Historian some tew pounds of coffee and a buckt, to be returned when the vessels should meet again at New York—and such favors were shown to be of frequent

the brig Historian some tew pounds of coffee and a bucket, to be returned when the vassels should meet again at New York—and such favors were shown to be of frequent occurrence. On their arrival at this port the articles in question were returned with the knowledge of the Capt subsequently the plaintiff instituted action against the Captain for assault and battery, and a deputy sheriff was despatched to the Captain, when the latter told the deputy that Woodward was a bad man, and he would arrest him for stealing. This threat he put into execution by having plaintiff arrested and examined before a U. S. Commissioner, on the charge of stealing the goods in question, and was subsequently discharged. No defence was offered, and the jury found a verdict for plaintiff of \$225 damages and 6 cents costs.

The Shamrock Benevolent Society vs. John A. Cellins—This was an action of replevin, brought to recover certain banners and other property belonging to the above society, which was incorporated in April, 1841. It appeared that on St. Patrick's day, in the year 1844, the officers of the society were elected, Constantine Donohoe being appointed treasurer, and defendant secretary. In June last, the treasurer arked of the defendant the banners, &c. Upon Cellins refusing to give them up, this action is brought, to compel the secretary to obey the regular demand of the treasurer, who, in accordance with the bye-laws, was the proper officer to hold the property in question, as well as the funds of the society. I he bye-laws demand of the treasurer should hold all the funds, and the forth, that the treasurer should hold all the funds, and set forth, that the treasurer should hold all the funds, banners and other property, as above stated. It was then proved that Donohue was appointed to the office of treasurer, to which decision of law Mr. Brady requested the Court to note his exception. Evidence was then introduced to show that the treasurer elect had complied with the requisitions of the bye-laws, by giving bonds for the fai

property.
Thus it appears, that as Donohue was appointed in March, 1844 and made the demand for the property in the June following, and was refused in consequence of

Mr. Editor,—
The extraordinary situation of the "public streets," impassable to the engines, has created well founded alarm. Tuesday night's experience ought to teach us a lesson. The drag ropes of the engine broke in every direction, and the department were, with all their exertions, unable to get their engines to the fire. In case of a fire, it is impossible to say what might happen.

I suggest that all the engines be immediately mounted on siedges—that an order be published immediately by the Mayor to clear the side walks, the only avenue left to the fires—and that the watch M. P. be desired to double their diligence to detect iscendiaries.

Yours,
A REGULAR READER.

Candidates for Governor of Tennesses.—The Observer, published at Columbia, Tenn., the residence of Mr. Polk, in speaking of the approaching contest for Governor of that State, promises that Gustavus A. Henry, of Monigomery county, will be the candidate of the Whigs, and the Hen. Aaron Vail Brown will be the candidate of the Democracy.

The present law requiring the Taxes to be paid to the Receiver only, the office of Ward Collectors having been anolished, all those who can make it convenient to pay their Taxes early, will find it greatly to their advantage to do so, thereby avoiding the crowd and delay which will necessarily occur for several days previous to the percentage being charged.

The Tax Bills may be obtained on application at the office. Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

jattoMri* re

BRUN LA ROSIERE & COURT, 116 William street, have just received by the Louis Philippe, a large sacortment of Wreaths, Polka, Rachel, Taglionia, Algerian Head Dresses; Glove Trimmings and Hair Fins ala Polka; Camelias, Roses, and a large assortment of Fancy Flowers for Balls. They are all of the latest styles, and for richness are surpassed by none in the United States.

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!

N. EZEKIEL, 92 Nassau street, opposite the Herald Building respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally, to the following choice Cigars, just received by late arrivals from Havana:—

Regalias of various brands, Panetelas of various brands, Principes, Riouds, Panetelas of various brands, Panetelas of various

ial2 Im*ec N. TAYLOR, Surgeon Dentist, ial2 Im*ec 82 East Broadway.

THE PICTORIAL NEWS R.O.M., No. 22 CATHERINE STREET. BETWEEN EAST BROADWAY AND HENRY STREET.

HAWKES, having fitted up a Parlor as a General News identification of the law of

WATCHES:—WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—Those who wish to purchase Gold or Silver Watches, Gold Fencils, Keys, &c., will find it greatly to their least use of call on the subscriber, who is selling all describers of the above at retail much lower than any other house in the city. Gold Watches as low as \$20 and \$25 each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warmed to keep good time or the mousy refunded. Watches, and Jewelry repetiod in the best manner and warmated, the model of the control of the control

AT SCOTT'S, 76 NASSAU STREET.

"HE subscriber offers to public inspection the best assortment of Groceries, Wines, Fruits, &c., &c., suitable to the secon, of any establishment in the city. Superior Tess, Loffses, ougars, Otard, Champagne and Cognise Brandy, Old Jamsica Cum, Holland Grin, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Brown Stort, dinburgh Ale, and Fruits, fresh and rich, by the latest importations.

Wholesale and Retail Store, 76 Nassau stress.

Wholesale and Retail Store, 76 Nassau stress.

Wholesale and Retail Store, 76 Nassau stress.

Cepers, who hay for cash, will find it to their advantage to ave this establishment a call. Goods sent to any part of the try, free of expense. The Scotch and Irish Whiskey is great and no mistake.

47 Im * re

N. B.—People from the country. Hotel and Boarding House Reepers, who hay for eash, will find it to their advantage to vive this establishment a call. Goods sent to any part of the nity, free of espense. The Scoten and Irish Whishey is great and no mistake.

CHEAP DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

M.S. HSHANKLAND, Daguerreotype Artist, having taken known for taking the best style of portraits, respectfully informated friends and customers and the public, that she gives a bean-induced of the property of the part of the property of the part of the public, that she gives a bean-induced of the property of the part of the public, that she gives a bean-induced of the public of the public, that she gives a bean-induced of the public, that she gives a bean-induced of the public of the public, that she gives a bean-induced of the public of the publ